

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEW MEXICO**

THE NAVAJO NATION, a sovereign Indian  
Nation, et. al,

Plaintiffs,

v.

URBAN OUTFITTERS, INC., a Delaware  
Corporation, et al.

Defendants.

CIVIL ACTION NO:

No. 1:12-cv-00195-KG-LAM

**DECLARATION OF PHILIP JOHNSON**

I, Philip Johnson, state as follows:

**BACKGROUND**

1. Currently, I am the President of JJG Group, LLC, a company specializing in litigation-related market research services. Until January 2014, I was the Chief Executive Officer of Leo J. Shapiro and Associates, Inc., a market research and consulting firm that conducts surveys.

2. Over more than 40 years, I have designed and supervised hundreds of surveys measuring consumer behavior, opinion, and beliefs concerning brands and products, employing a wide range of research techniques. I have given lectures before the American Bar Association (ABA), the Practising Law Institute (PLI), the American Intellectual Property Law Association (AIPLA), and the International Trademark Association (INTA) on the use of survey research in litigation. I am a member of the American Marketing Association (AMA), the American Association for Public Opinion Research (AAPOR), and the International Trademark Association (INTA). I have a B.S. degree in Psychology from Loyola University and an M.B.A. degree from the University of Chicago. A description of my background and a list of cases in

which I have offered survey evidence during the past four years are attached to the Appendix of this Report.

## INTRODUCTION

3. During April 2014, I was contacted by counsel from the law firm, Keller Rohrback L.L.P., on behalf of its clients, the Navajo Nation, Diné Development Corporation, and Navajo Arts and Crafts Enterprise (“the Nation”).

4. Counsel informed me of a dispute regarding the unauthorized use of the Navajo trademark by Urban Outfitters, Inc., and its subsidiaries, entities, and brands (collectively “Urban Outfitters”). It is my understanding that since as early as November 2006<sup>1</sup> three brands of Urban Outfitters, Inc. (i.e., Urban Outfitters, Anthropologie, and Free People) promoted and sold goods bearing the unauthorized use of the Navajo trademark through their respective stores, websites, and catalogs.<sup>2</sup>

5. I am the same Philip Johnson who designed and conducted a likelihood of confusion study that was submitted by the Nation in support of its case (“Johnson Survey”).<sup>3</sup>

6. Counsel for the Nation provided me with several documents that have recently been produced by Urban Outfitters in support of its motion to exclude my report and testimony in this matter, including:

- Defendants’ Motion In Limine to Exclude Expert Testimony of Philip Johnson and Memorandum in Support (Filed: February 11, 2015)

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<sup>1</sup> Defendants’ Fifth Supplemental Objections and Responses to Plaintiffs’ First Interrogatories to Each Defendant. Dated: May 30, 2014.

<sup>2</sup> Amended Complaint for Injunctive Relief and Damages. Dated: May 21, 2012.

<sup>3</sup> “The Navajo Nation, Diné Development Corporation, and Navajo Arts and Crafts Enterprise v. Urban Outfitters, Inc., Urban Outfitters Wholesale, Inc., Anthropologie, Inc., and Free People of PA, L.L.C.: A Likelihood of Confusion Study.” October 13, 2014.

- Declaration of Edward Perdue in Support of Defendants' Motion In Limine to Report of Hal Poret (November 13, 2014) attached in Exhibit A-1 (Filed: February 11, 2015)

7. Other documents that I have reviewed and relied upon in formulating my stated

opinions include:

- Whirlpool Properties, Inc. et al. v. LG Electronics U.S.A., Inc. et al. Case No. 1:03-cv-414. Western District of Michigan. Decided: January 10, 2006. 2006 WL 62846.
- Diamond, Shari Seidman. "Reference Guide on Survey Research," Reference Manual on Scientific Evidence, Third Edition, Federal Judicial Center. 2011.
- Diamond, Shari Seidman and Swann, Jerre B., "Trademark and Deceptive Advertising Surveys: Law, Science, and Design," American Bar Association, Section of Intellectual Property Law. 2012.

8. This Report summarizes some of my conclusions and observations regarding the issues and arguments raised by Urban Outfitters in its motion to exclude my report and testimony in this matter. I reserve the right to offer additional opinions in this matter in the event that other information or data becomes available to me.

9. The work required to create this Report is covered by a billing of \$5,000.

Additional time required for trial testimony or deposition will be billed at a rate of \$7,000 per day, plus expenses.

### DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

10. The memorandum to exclude my report and testimony is rife with misstatements and incorrect assumptions that erroneously describe the methodology and results of the Johnson Survey.

**Memorandum Point:** *Johnson's testimony is inadmissible because: (1) the Johnson survey had a highly leading design.*

11. The memorandum falsely states that the survey design was "highly leading." This is simply untrue. The survey design is absolutely appropriate for a matter in which the issue is

whether Defendants' unauthorized use of the Navajo trademark is a fair use, i.e., the primary significance of the term must be descriptive rather than source identifying to be a fair use. In addition, the design also provides a precise measure of likelihood of confusion, that is, if the use does in fact identify a source, then what source is that. This design, and similar ones used when the survey inquiry focused on the primary significance of a term (e.g., secondary meaning, genericness surveys), are well accepted by the courts.

**Memorandum Point:** *Johnson's testimony is inadmissible because: (2) the Johnson survey used an improper control term.*

12. Again, this memorandum point is another false statement. Contrary to what the memorandum asserts, the Johnson Survey control term was not improper. It was designed to function as a correct control by substituting "Navajo" with the term "Geometric," a descriptive term denoting the appearance and design of a product. In point of fact, the survey results also bear out that it was a proper and correct control that fulfilled its function of measuring "noise, guessing, or error" with 4% in the control cell reporting the false belief that the product they were shown comes from an Indian or Native American source based on the geometric designs used on the Defendants' products.

**Memorandum Point:** *Johnson's testimony is inadmissible because: (3) the Johnson survey substantially alters the survey design he used in Whirlpool significantly reducing its reliability.*

13. The memorandum falsely states that the Johnson Survey "substantially alters" the survey design used in the Whirlpool Properties, Inc. v. LG Electronics USA ("Whirlpool") case.<sup>4</sup> This is simply untrue. The Johnson Survey design does follow the methodology used in the Whirlpool case despite the Defendants' protestations. The primary difference is the deletion of a

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<sup>4</sup> Whirlpool Properties, Inc. et al. v. LG Electronics U.S.A., Inc. et al. Case No. 1:03-cv-414. Western District of Michigan. Decided: January 10, 2006. 2006 WL 62846.

“warm-up” opportunity for respondents to volunteer a spontaneous comment when they first viewed an exhibit.

Whirlpool Survey – Introductory Question:

*“Here is a picture of a washer that you might see if you were out in a store which sells home appliances. Please take a look at this as you would if you were actually out shopping for a new washer and saw this one. Feel free to comment on anything that strikes you about this, either positively or negatively. RECORD SPONTANEOUS COMMENTS.”*

14. Although characterized by the defendants as a “question,” this actually only presents a respondents with an opportunity to make any random comments they may have before being asked the key survey questions.

15. As is often the case, most respondents do not provide spontaneous comments such that results to this “warm-up” do not contribute to the measure of fair use or confusion. The rest of the survey design tracks with the Whirlpool design and is varied only to tailor it to the current situation, as is always the case when designing surveys.

**Memorandum Point:** *Johnson’s testimony is inadmissible because: (4) the sample sizes of respondents used to survey Anthropologie and Free People is too small to provide reliable results.*

16. Unlike their own survey expert who completely ignored Anthropologie and Free People shoppers, the Johnson Survey included them to increase the representativeness of the sample to all shoppers who would have been exposed to Urban Outfitters’ company-wide unauthorized use of the Navajo trademark. These respondents were properly included in the total for the Johnson Survey and provide a solid basis for, at the minimum, a qualitative observation that results do not differ among shoppers at the three separate channels of Urban Outfitters’ trade (i.e., Urban Outfitters, Anthropologie, and Free People). On a quantitative basis this is also true but is subject to a higher statistical error rate ( $\pm 12.4\%$ ) compared to the  $\pm 3.9\%$  error rate for a statistic such as 20% based on a sample size of roughly 400 cases in the test or control cell.

**Memorandum Point:** *Johnson's survey and testimony should be excluded because the survey's highly leading and artificial design was far removed from real world market conditions. Expressly asking respondents what Navajo tells them about who makes the product is leading.*

17. It is notable that Defendants' memorandum does not repeat the actual question that was posed in the Johnson Survey:

*Navajo Initial Question:*

*"What if anything, does the word <'NAVAJO'/'GEOMETRIC'> on this page tell you about this product? PROBE: Anything else?"*

18. The initial question is a properly constructed question that includes both a quasi-filter (i.e., "if anything") as well as a contextual reference (i.e. "on this page") in order to measure the primary significance of the term at issue. In her Reference Guide on Survey Research, Dr. Shari Diamond promotes the use of filter questions in order to reduce demand effects and discourage respondent guessing.

*...the survey can use a quasi-filter question to reduce guessing by providing "don't know" or "no opinion" options as part of the question... By signaling to the respondent that it is appropriate not to have an opinion, the question reduces the demand for an answer and, as a result, the inclination to hazard a guess just to comply.<sup>5</sup>*

19. Moreover, this question was asked within the context of Defendants' unauthorized use of the Navajo trademark. It may be considered leading or suggestive if in the course of the survey, the survey researcher takes it upon himself to introduce a brand name to the survey respondents (as was criticized in the PRL matter). However, in this case, the researcher, Mr. Johnson, did not introduce the term "Navajo" to the web pages that were shown in the survey, the Defendants did.

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<sup>5</sup> Diamond, Shari Seidman. "Reference Guide on Survey Research," Reference Manual on Scientific Evidence, Third Edition, Federal Judicial Center, pages 390-391. 2011.

20. Further, the construction of the initial question tracks with the question used in the Whirlpool case:

Whirlpool Survey – Initial Question:

*“Now, looking at this picture of just the side of the control panel, if you were in a store shopping for an appliance and you saw this washer with the words, ‘Whisper Quiet’ on it, would this tell you anything at all about the washer?” “IF ‘YES,’ ASK: What would it tell you about this washer? PROBE: Anything else?”*

Navajo Survey – Initial Question:

*“What if anything, does the word < ‘NAVAJO’/‘GEOMETRIC’> on this page tell you about this product? PROBE: Anything else?”*

21. Defendants also misstate the follow-up question in their memorandum. The actual question asked in the Johnson Survey is:

Navajo Survey – Follow-Up Question:

*“And, what, if anything, does the word < ‘NAVAJO’/‘GEOMETRIC’> tell you about who made or created this product? PROBE: Anything else?”*

22. This is a properly constructed, quasi-filter question allowing for “don’t know” or “nothing” responses. It is necessary to ask such a clarifying question to determine the primary significance of the term at issue and to identify whether there is a designation of source or origin being conveyed in the context of Defendants’ usage.

23. Again, this inquiry tracks with the parallel source inquiry found in Whirlpool that inquired about whether a product using the words “Whisper Quiet” comes from “one company only” or “more than one company.”

Whirlpool Survey – Follow-Up Question:

*“Do you believe that a washer that uses these words, ‘Whisper Quiet,’ comes from, is associated with, or is put out by...(ROTATE ORDER READ BETWEEN RESPONDENTS)?*

*( ) ONE COMPANY ONLY?*

*OR*

*( ) MORE THAN ONE COMPANY?*

*IF SPONTANEOUS: ( ) DON’T KNOW”*

*“IF ‘ONE COMPANY ONLY/MORE THAN ONE COMPANY,’ ASK: Which company/companies are you thinking of?”*

24. While appropriate in the Whirlpool case, this inquiry about single, even if anonymous, source needed to be modified in the current matter. This was accomplished by substituting an “open-ended” question to permit respondents to state their own belief as to whether any source identification occurred as well as with whom or specifically what source. A measure of anonymous source or “one company” would not have been adequate in this case.

25. The Johnson Survey does, in fact, follow the Whirlpool survey design but was necessarily modified to be appropriate to this particular situation. Such modification is routine and customary when designing any survey, whether used for litigation or commercial purposes. Survey designs are not “cook book” recipes. They have to be modified to reflect a particular fact situation so that you don’t end up with “a square peg into a round hole” scenario akin to Defendants’ blind assertion that you must use a traditional Eveready survey design in this matter.

**Memorandum Point:** *Expressly pointing to the term Navajo does not simulate realistic marketplace conditions.*

26. While pointing to the term at issue is not generally done in typical “Eveready” likelihood of confusion cases, it is commonly done in other trademark surveys that measure fair use, secondary meaning, genericness, and false advertising. In their book, Trademark and



Deceptive Advertising Surveys, Dr. Shari Diamond and Jerre Swann provide the following guidance with regard to assessing primary significance:

*This requires (a) a technique to isolate the mark at issue and (b) an appropriate question or series of questions.*

*Because the issue is whether or not a claimed trademark is associated with the plaintiff's product, a survey should focus respondents' attention on the trademark.<sup>6</sup>*

27. Moreover, even Eveready type surveys that have been submitted to the Trademark Trial and Appeal Board to demonstrate either a likelihood of confusion or an absence of confusion, isolate and ask only about the term at issue in the broad context of use, generally the word mark by itself on a single page or card, without any contextual information related to the Defendants' website, trade dress, secondary brands, or other information.

**Memorandum Point:** *Showing to survey respondents a mock-up of a webpage that omits key context does not mimic what prospective customers actually experience when shopping online.*

28. These characterizations from the memorandum are completely unfounded. The Johnson Survey exhibits were complete and accurate copies of web pages that were captured at the time they were running. Nothing was redacted from these web pages. In fact, an effort was made to add information wherever it was available.


29. Moreover, the exhibits used by the Defendants' expert were either identical to the Johnson Survey exhibits or, in at least one instance, contained less information than the Johnson Survey exhibits. The Johnson Survey exhibits and the corresponding Poret Survey web pages are shown below:

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<sup>6</sup> Diamond, Shari Seidman and Swann, Jerre B., "Trademark and Deceptive Advertising Surveys: Law, Science, and Design," American Bar Association, Section of Intellectual Property Law, page 83. 2012.

### Johnson Jewelry Exhibit

## URBAN OUTFITTERS



You Might Like These, Too...



Navajo Feather Earring  
\$16.99 (Was \$24.00)

Overall Rating  
★★★★★  
[Read Reviews \(8\)](#) [Write a Review](#)

COLORS:

SIZE:  
ALL

QUANTITY:

[Size](#) [Check Availability](#)

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[Reviews](#) [Product Details](#) [Ask & Answer](#) [Social](#)

Overall Rating ★★★★★  
Based on 8 reviews.

CONFIDENTIAL  
34

Free Returns!

[DETAILS](#) [REVIEWS](#) [ASK & ANSWER](#)

**Overview:**

- Mixed metal, wood, cotton, feathers
- Wipe clean
- Imported
- 7.5", 1.5"

**Description:**  
Dramatic extra-long feather earrings with bold bead detailing. Each finished with a fishhook earpiece.

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**TAGS [ 7 ]** [\[ADD YOUR OWN TAG\]](#)


CUSTOMERS THINK THIS IS ...

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[FEATHERS](#)

### Poret Jewelry & Website Exhibit

## URBAN OUTFITTERS



You Might Like These, Too...



Navajo Feather Earring  
\$16.99 (Was \$24.00)

Overall Rating  
★★★★★  
[Read Reviews \(8\)](#) [Write a Review](#)

COLORS:

SIZE:  
ALL

QUANTITY:

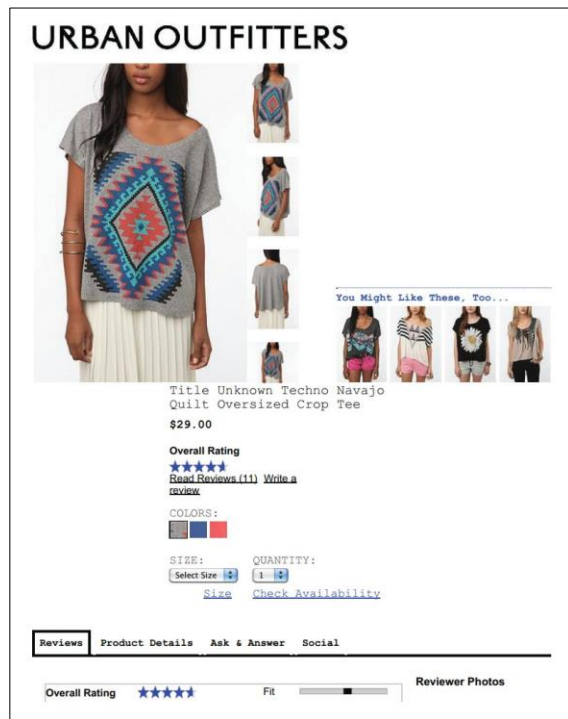
[Size](#) [Check Availability](#)

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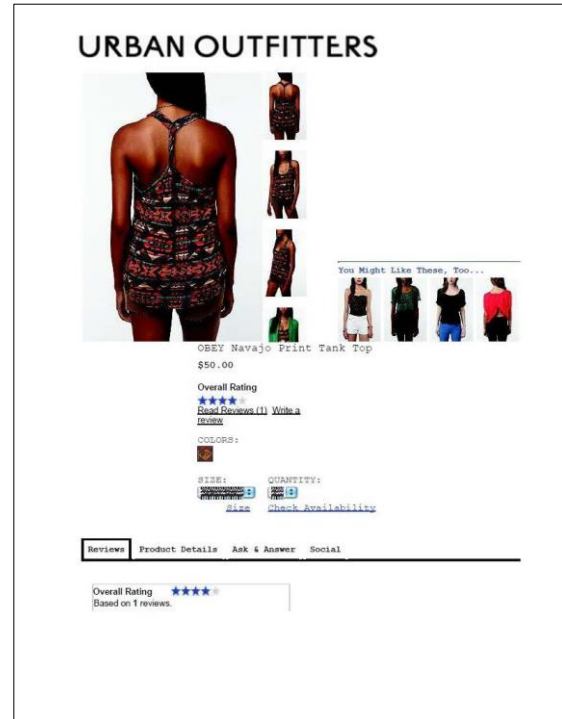
[Reviews](#) [Product Details](#) [Ask & Answer](#) [Social](#)

Overall Rating ★★★★★  
Based on 8 reviews.

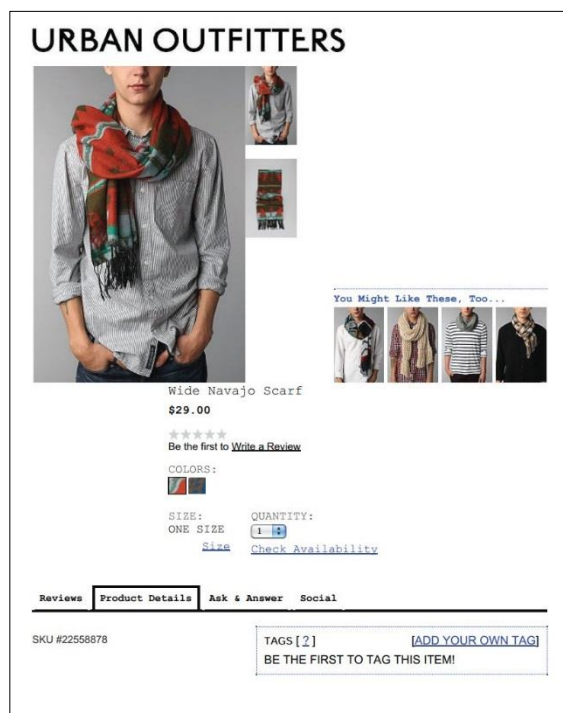
Johnson Clothing Exhibit



Poret Women's Clothing & Website Exhibit



Johnson Accessories Exhibit



Poret Gloves & Website Exhibit



**Memorandum Point:** *The Johnson Survey's use of the control term Geometric is another fatal flaw because it is ineffective to control for the artificial and leading impact of focusing respondents on the term Navajo.*

30. Again, this criticism is simply erroneous. The term “geometric” functions exactly as a good control term should by capturing the broad meaning of a descriptive term that could be used to describe a pattern or style of goods like those being sold by the Defendants.

31. A control group is typically exposed to a stimulus which shares essential elements of the test stimulus, but does not share the characteristic that is at issue:

*In designing a survey-experiment, the expert should select a stimulus for the control group that shares as many characteristics with the experimental stimulus as possible, with the key exception of the characteristic whose influence is being assessed....the choice of an appropriate control group requires some care and should influence the weight that the survey receives.*<sup>7</sup>

32. The Webster dictionary defines “geometric” as:

*(Art) characterized by simple geometric forms in design and decoration; as, a buffalo hide painted with red and black geometrical designs*<sup>8</sup>

In short, “geometric” captures the meaning of a descriptive term used for such goods without using the term at issue (Navajo).

33. In point of fact, the survey results also bear out that it was a proper and correct control that fulfilled its function of measuring “noise, guessing, or error” with 4% in the control cell reporting the false belief that the product they were shown comes from an Indian or Native American source based on the geometric designs used on the Defendants’ products.

34. This measure of “noise” or error takes into account the form of question being asked, the structure of the questions, guessing, the design and appearance of the goods being sold as well as any other form of error in the survey or its design and methodology. By using this

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<sup>7</sup> Diamond, Shari Seidman. “Reference Guide on Survey Research,” *Reference Manual on Scientific Evidence, Third Edition*, Federal Judicial Center, page 399. 2011.

<sup>8</sup> <http://www.webster-dictionary.org>

result to adjust the proportion of total confusion, one is able to isolate the effect of the use of the term Navajo by the Defendants, in the exact context they used it, so that a highly accurate adjusted rate of confusion is obtained.

35. It is also noteworthy that while the Johnson Survey used a proper control group and control term, the Defendants' survey included no such control group or control term.

### **CONCLUSIONS**

36. Overall, the Johnson Survey was appropriately designed and conducted, used a correct methodology employing proper survey questions.

37. The Johnson Survey also used well accepted survey protocols, included a proper control group utilizing a correct control term, and exposed respondents to accurate copies of actual web pages depicting Defendants' actual unauthorized use of the Navajo trademark.

38. The results of the Johnson Survey are highly reliable and probative as a measure of the likelihood of confusion that results from Defendants' unauthorized use of the Navajo trademark on their goods.

39. For all the above set forth reasons, this survey and Mr. Johnson's testimony should be put before the trier of fact in this dispute.

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C., Section 1746, I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on April 3, 2015 in Friday Harbor, Washington.

  
Philip Johnson

**APPENDIX**

- Philip Johnson Curriculum Vitae
- Recent Cases In Which Philip Johnson Has Testified



Litigation Research Services

**PHILIP JOHNSON**

**CURRICULUM VITAE**

Philip Johnson is the President of JG Group, LLC, a company specializing in litigation-related market research services. Until January 2014, Mr. Johnson was the Chief Executive Officer of Leo J. Shapiro and Associates, Inc., a market research and consulting firm that conducts surveys.

Mr. Johnson has designed and supervised hundreds of surveys measuring consumer behavior and opinion, employing a wide range of research techniques. His area of expertise is in the use of survey research as a tool in litigation, including jury selection and trademark disputes.

Mr. Johnson has offered testimony regarding survey evidence on over eighty occasions in both Federal and State courts. In addition, he has offered survey research in matters before the Federal Trade Commission, The Food and Drug Administration, the Patent and Trademark Office, and the Trademark Trial and Appeal Board. Mr. Johnson has designed, conducted, and reported survey evidence on behalf of both plaintiffs and defendants in various cases. The topics covered in these litigation related surveys include matters related to likelihood of confusion, secondary meaning, genericness, dilution, false advertising, change of venue, and unfair competition.

Part of Mr. Johnson's training has been through working with Dr. Leo J. Shapiro, the Founder of Leo J. Shapiro & Associates, L.L.C.; the late Dr. Philip M. Hauser, a former Director of the U. S. Census

**Philip Johnson, JG GROUP LLC, PO BOX 1909, FRIDAY HARBOR, WA 98250**

Bureau; and the late Dr. Hans Zeisel, who made significant contributions in the application of social science to the solution of legal questions.

Mr. Johnson has given lectures before the American Bar Association (ABA) and the Practising Law Institute (PLI) on the use of survey research in litigation. He is a member of the American Marketing Association (AMA), the American Association for Public Opinion Research (AAPOR), and the International Trademark Association (INTA).

Mr. Johnson has a B.S. degree in Psychology from Loyola University and an M.B.A. degree from the University of Chicago.



# JJG Group LLC

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## Litigation Research Services

### RECENT CASES IN WHICH PHILIP JOHNSON HAS TESTIFIED OR OFFERED SURVEY EVIDENCE AT TRIAL...

SEPTEMBER 2014	PODS ENTERPRISES, INC. v. U-HAUL INTERNATIONAL, INC. United States District Court for the Middle District of Florida (Tampa Division) Likelihood of Confusion
JULY 2014	BALANCE BAR COMPANY v. GFA BRANDS, INC. United States Patent and Trademark Office Before the Trademark Trial and Appeal Board Likelihood of Confusion
NOVEMBER 2013	GLOBEFILL INCORPORATED v. ELEMENTS SPIRITS INCORPORATED AND KIM BRANDI United States District Court for the Central District of California Likelihood of Confusion
NOVEMBER 2013	MCDONALD'S CORPORATION v. MCSWEET, LLC United States Patent and Trademark Office Before the Trademark Trial and Appeal Board
SEPTEMBER 2013	SHEETZ OF DELAWARE, INC. v. DOCTOR'S ASSOCIATES, INC. United States Patent and Trademark Office Before the Trademark Trial and Appeal Board Genericness
JUNE 2013	KRAFT FOODS GROUP BRANDS LLC v. CRACKER BARREL OLD COUNTRY STORE, INC., CBOCS PROPERTIES, INC., AND JOHN DOES 1-10 United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois (Eastern Division) Likelihood of Confusion
APRIL 2013	PROMARK BRANDS INC. v. GFA BRANDS, INC. United States Patent and Trademark Office Before the Trademark Trial and Appeal Board Likelihood of Confusion
DECEMBER 2012	MOBILEMEDIA IDEAS LLC v. APPLE INC. United States District Court for the District of Delaware Patent Infringement

OCTOBER 2012                      MIXED CHICKS LLC v. SALLY BEAUTY SUPPLY LLC  
United States District Court for the  
Central District of California  
Likelihood of Confusion

**DEPOSITION TESTIMONY OF PHILIP JOHNSON  
THAT HAS NOT BEEN OFFERED AT TRIAL...**

FEBRUARY 2015                      LUXCO, INC. v. CONSEJO REGULADOR DEL TEQUILA, A.C.  
United States Patent and Trademark Office Before the  
Trademark Trial and Appeal Board

SEPTEMBER 2014                      ORALABS, INC. v. THE KIND GROUP LLC  
United States District Court for the  
District of Colorado

AUGUST 2014                      INDACON, INC. v. FACEBOOK, INC.  
United States District Court for the  
Western District of Texas (San Antonio Division)

MAY 2014                      DISH NETWORK L.L.C. v. FUN DISH, INC., FUN DISH OF FLORIDA,  
INC., AND DISH 1 UP SATELLITE, INC.  
United States District Court for the  
Northern District of Ohio (Eastern Division)

OCTOBER 2013                      JEFFREY SORENSEN v. WD-40 COMPANY  
United States District Court for the  
Northern District of Illinois (Western Division)

SEPTEMBER 2013                      JACKSON FAMILY WINES, INC. AND LC TM HOLDINGS, LLC v.  
DIAGEO NORTH AMERICA, INC. AND DIAGEO CHATEAU &  
ESTATE WINES CO.  
United States District Court for the  
Northern District of California

SEPTEMBER 2013                      REMBRANDT SOCIAL MEDIA, LP v. FACEBOOK, INC. AND  
ADDTHIS, INC.  
United States District Court for the  
Eastern District of Virginia (Alexandria Division)

AUGUST 2013                      MOBILEMEDIA IDEAS LLC v. RESEARCH IN MOTION LIMITED AND  
RESEARCH IN MOTION CORPORATION  
United States District Court for the  
Eastern District of Texas (Marshall Division)

MARCH 2013                      FAGE USA DAIRY INDUSTRY, INC., ET AL. v. GENERAL MILLS,  
INC., ET AL.  
United States District Court for the  
Northern District of New York

MARCH 2013	GENERAL MILLS, INC. ET AL. v. FAGE USA DAIRY INDUSTRY, INC. ET AL. United States District Court for the District of Minnesota
FEBRUARY 2013	SEXY HAIR CONCEPTS, LLC v. CONAIR CORPORATION United States District Court for the Central District of California
NOVEMBER 2012	LUV N' CARE, LTD. AND ADMAR INTERNATIONAL, INC. v. MAYBORN USA, INC. United States District Court for the Southern District of New York
NOVEMBER 2012	LUV N' CARE, LTD. v. JACKEL INTERNATIONAL LIMITED Fourth Judicial District Court for the State of Louisiana
OCTOBER 2012	EMERSON ELECTRIC CO. v. ANAHEIM MANUFACTURING CO. United States International Trade Commission Washington, D.C.
OCTOBER 2012	FARM FLEET SUPPLIES, INC. v. BLAIN SUPPLY, INC. United States Patent and Trademark Office Before the Trademark Trial and Appeal Board
SEPTEMBER 2012	THE REINALT-THOMAS CORPORATION d/b/a DISCOUNT TIRE v. AKH COMPANY, INC. United States District Court for the District of Arizona
APRIL 2012	SEXY HAIR CONCEPTS, LLC v. CONAIR CORPORATION United States District Court for the Central District of California
JANUARY 2011	TECHNOLOGY PATENTS LLC v. DEUTSCHE TELEKOM AG, ET AL. United States District Court for the District of Maryland
DECEMBER 2010	BLAIN SUPPLY, INC. v. RUNNING SUPPLY, INC. United States District Court for the Western District of Wisconsin
DECEMBER 2010	LUCENT TECHNOLOGIES, INC. v. MICROSOFT CORPORATION United States District Court for the Southern District of California
JULY 2010	ROSETTA STONE LTD. v. TOPICS ENTERTAINMENT, INC. United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia

APRIL 2010	LA QUINTA WORLDWIDE, LLC v. QUINTA REAL PROMOCION, S.A. de C.V. United States District Court for the District of Arizona (Tucson Division)
MARCH 2010	THE NORTH FACE APPAREL CORPORATION v. THE SOUTH BUTT, LLC United States District Court for the Eastern District of Missouri (St. Louis)
MARCH 2010	THINK VILLAGE-KIWI, LLC v. ADOBE SYSTEMS, INC. AND ADOBE MACROMEDIA SOFTWARE LLC United States District Court for the Northern District of California

**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I HEREBY CERTIFY that on the 7th day of April, 2015, I filed the foregoing electronically through the CM/ECF system, which caused the following counsel to be served by electronic means:

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*Attorneys for the Navajo Nation*